

Missouri Census Update



Missouri State Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Winter 1997

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Working toward an accurate census

APR 01 1997

The U.S. Census Bureau has announced plans for Census 2000 to be a simpler, less costly, and more accurate count than in the past. Built around four basic strategies, Census 2000 will attempt to develop partnerships with local governments, simplify the reporting procedure, utilize technology, and implement proven statistical methods.

The first strategy calls for building partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, thereby involving the people who are most knowledgeable about local conditions and circumstances. The Census Bureau will work in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service to ensure accurate address information and identify vacant housing units. The partnership approach will also include contractu-



al arrangements with private companies to provide specialized services. For example, data processing companies will be hired to manage the facilities where completed forms will be translated into computer files, and the bureau may hire private firms to assist with the hiring and training of the nearly 300,000 temporary census workers who will be needed for Census 2000.

The second strategy focuses on keeping the census simple and user friendly. The first official contact respondents will have with Census 2000 will be a letter alerting the recipient to the census and its benefits. A few days later, a user-friendly census form will arrive (forms will also be placed in libraries, malls, civic centers, schools, and other public places). Next, a post card will be sent thanking those who have participated and encouraging all others to do so. Finally, another form will be sent to most addresses that have not responded, with a final message en-

couraging people to reply. In addition, citizens may respond using a toll-free telephone number or via the Internet. Sophisticated software will allow the Census Bureau to spot duplications. Therefore, if one spouse returns a form in the mail and the other spouse responds by Internet, the bureau will be able to identify both records as coming from the same household and include the response only once in its count.

The third strategy of the Census Bureau is to use available technology. The 1990 census was microfilmed and keypunched. In Census 2000, forms will be scanned directly into computers using software that reads handwriting. This will allow completed forms to be read directly into computer files ready for tabulation.

The Census Bureau's final strategy for the upcoming decennial census will be the use of proven statistical methods to complete the final count. After making reasonable attempts to find everyone, a new methodology may be used to account for all remaining non-respondents. Once a target of 90 percent response is reached in each census area, the Census Bureau plans to take a sample of the final non-responding households to use as the basis for completing the follow-up operation.

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In an effort to get a more accurate count than in the past, the Census Bureau will mail Spanish forms to areas with large concentrations of Spanish-speaking households, and people with no usual residence will be counted at facilities where the bureau believes people without housing obtain services, namely, shelters and soup kitchens.

Since Native Americans comprised the most significant undercount in the 1990 census, the Census Bureau is taking steps to address that problem, too. The bureau conducted a Community Census at the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and at the Pueblo of Acoma in New Mexico last year. The emphasis at both locations was to promote a partnership between the Census Bureau and the tribal governments. The Census Bureau also will implement a program for tribal governments to review addresses and update the census master address file, participate in joint promotional activities to increase tribal awareness of the importance of completing the census form, set up questionnaire assistance centers, and enhance the 1990 Tribal Liaison Program to include more involvement in the areas of recruiting, training, and outreach. Census questionnaires were sent with stamped return envelopes, and an enumerator conducted a 100 percent follow-up in November 1996 to assure participation.

A Native American reservation will be included in the 1998 dress rehearsal for Census 2000 (assuming the paperwork is signed, it will be the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin). The dress rehearsal, a testing ground for Census 2000, will also include Sacramento, California—chosen for its racial and ethnic diversity—and the more rural Columbia, South Carolina. The goal for the 1998 dress rehearsal is to test the proposed improvements for Census 2000 and identify any adjustments which need

to be made, so that the end result is an accurate picture of our nation.

Much has changed since the first U.S. census was conducted in 1790: the official total count that year was 3,929,214; the population was doubling approximately every 25 years; the largest city, Philadelphia, had 42,000 residents (New York came in second with 33,000); 90 percent of the population was classified as rural; and only three out of five African-American slaves were included in the count.

In the year 2000, we will conduct our 22nd decennial census in a United States which has reached a population in excess of 260 million. Partnerships, technology, and statistical methods will be used to expedite the process and work toward an accurate count. In addition to the basic count, the census will also tell us how urban we have become, how deep our poverty runs, what type of housing we live in, how far we drive to work, and a variety of other information. Once again, we will attempt to answer the question French visitor Alexis de Tocqueville asked so many years ago, "What is an American?"

Sources: Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce and Thomas A. Bailey and David M. Kennedy, *The American Pageant*, Vol. 1, 9th ed., (Lexington, Mass: DC Heath and Co.) 1991.

Missouri Census Update

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For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

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America's changing racial/ethnic population

The racial/ethnic distribution of the nation's population is expected to continue changing. By 2050, the non-Hispanic white portion of the population is projected to be 53 percent of the total population.

- The Hispanic population may become the second-largest racial/ethnic group at 22.5 percent of the total population.
- The Asian and Pacific Islander population may make up 10 percent of the U.S. population.
- The African-American population is projected to double its 1990 size to 62 million by the middle of the next century.
- The American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts may double in size to 4.3 million, but remain about one percent of the U.S. population.

Missouri State Census Data Center program

In accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of the Census and the State of Missouri, the Missouri State Census Data Center program operates to disseminate census data, increase data use, and make Census Bureau data widely accessible to the general public. The Missouri State Library, a division of the Missouri Secretary of State's Office, manages the Missouri State Census Data Center.

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MSCDC spring training sessions

The Missouri State Census Data Center will host five training sessions this spring. Each of the day-long sessions will offer one-half day of Internet training and one-half day of geographic information systems (GIS) training.

The Internet portion of the training will focus on the access and use of census information currently available on the Internet, particularly applications such as MSCDC's Missouri Statistical Profile System and Social and Economic Library.

The GIS training will include an introduction to the basic structure and uses of GIS databases, an overview of the Missouri Spatial Data Information Service (MSDIS), an explanation of desktop GIS and mapping ap-

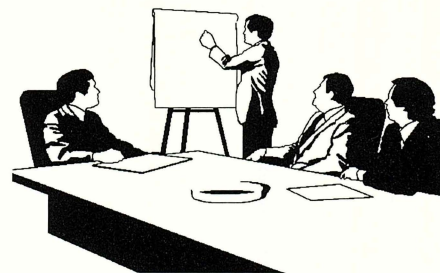
plications, and demonstrations of how to load and display GIS files, link tabular census data, submit data queries, and create mapping.

Individuals may register for both parts of the training, or register for the half-day session of their choice. Either way, the only charge will be a flat fee of \$10.00 to cover materials. Dates and location sites for the training sessions are:

Kansas City—Monday, April 7, 1997
at the University of Missouri-Kansas City

Springfield—Thursday, April 10, 1997
at Southwest Missouri State University

Columbia—Tuesday, April 22, 1997



at the University of Missouri-Columbia

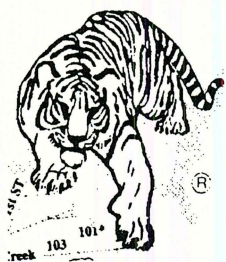
Columbia—Wednesday, April 23, 1997
at the University of Missouri-Columbia

St. Louis—Monday, May 5, 1997
at the University of Missouri-St. Louis

For more information or to receive a registration form, contact Debbie Pitts at the State Library; 800-325-0131 or dpitts@mail.sos.state.mo.us.

Products

1995 TIGER/Line Files available on CD-ROM



The 1995 update of the popular TIGER/Line Files are now available on CD-ROM from the U.S. Census Bureau. The cost is \$250 per disc or

\$1,500 for the set of six. If you would like additional information, call the Census Bureau's Customer Services office at 301-457-4100. <http://www.census.gov>.

Census catalog and guide



This catalog includes descriptions and ordering information for all Census Bureau products. Special features in the catalog include indexing by title and subject, overviews of the subject content and geographic area of coverage of each product, listings of nationwide contacts within the Census Bureau and state data center network, and information about other federal statistical agencies and the resources they offer. Catalogs are available for \$21 from the Census Bureau's Custom Services Office, 301-457-4100.

ZIP Code Business Patterns 1994

A CD-ROM released in January 1997 contains ZIP code data on the number and size of businesses for hundreds of industries. Also included are number of employees and payrolls for each U.S. ZIP code. The disc comes with easy-to-use Windows software. Orders should be directed to the Census Bureau's Customer Services Office, 301-457-4100.

Free census CDs available

The State Library's Census Data Center recently received the following surplus supply of CD-ROMs from the Census Bureau for free distribution.

Summary Tape File 1A for Missouri. This CD-ROM provides statistics from the 1990 "short form" (100% count) and includes totals for counties, townships, places, census tracts, and census block groups. Some of the data items include: population, race, age, sex, marital status, number of units in housing structures, median value of owner-occupied housing, and household information.

Summary Tape File 3A for Missouri. This CD-ROM provides statistics from the 1990 "long form" and includes totals for counties, townships, census tracts, and census block groups. Some of the data items include: ancestry, place of birth, citizenship, educational enrollment and attainment, fertility, employment by occupation and industry, income and poverty, vehicles available, farm residence, and shelter costs.

The CD-ROMs are available on a first-come, first-served basis by contacting Debbie Pitts at the State Library, 1-800-325-0131 or dpitts@mail.sos.state.mo.us.

People

Anne Watts chairs American Community Survey committee

Anne Watts, special projects librarian at St. Louis Public Library, is serving as chairperson of a United Way committee which promotes using asset-based community information, rather than a deficit model. Watts is sharing information with the Census Bureau about the importance of reflecting a community's assets in statistical tables.

Marvin L. Postma retires from the Kansas City regional office

Marvin L. Postma, the Census Bureau's Kansas City regional director, retired on January 3, 1997, after having served in the position for 17 years. Before joining the regional office in Kansas City, he served in several capacities with the Bureau of the Census, including work at the Seattle Regional Office, Census Headquar-

ters in Washington, DC, and the former St. Paul, Minnesota Regional Office where his career with the Census Bureau began in 1966.

Ryan Burson appointed official liaison for Census 2000

Ryan Burson has been appointed by Governor Carnahan as the official liaison for the Census 2000 partnership projects. Burson is the Missouri state demographer.

Haltiwanger named Census Bureau's chief economist

John C. Haltiwanger has been named the Census Bureau's new chief economist. Haltiwanger, who holds a Ph.D in economics from Johns Hopkins University, will direct the bureau's Center for Economic Studies and guide the economic program staff. Census Bureau director Martha Farnsworth Riche describes Haltiwanger as "one of the nation's leading experts in the fields of applied microeconomics and economic measurement."

Missouri Statistical Profiling System (MOSTATS)

One of the exciting developments on the Missouri State Census Data Center's Web site is the Missouri Statistical Profiling System (MOSTATS). Created for MSCDC by the Urban Information Center at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, this application allows users to create customized statistical charts to display data.

Users may choose the type of report they want to create by selecting the profile type, geographic coverage, and geographic sub-categories (summary units) they would like to have displayed.

To view MOSTATS, or to create your own customized data chart, select "Missouri Statistical Profiling System" from the Missouri State Census Data Center home page at <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>.

The following profiles are available for Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas by county on MOSTATS:

- Basic Tables: Population and Housing Data, 1990 Census
- Basic Trend Tables: Population and Housing Data, 1980 and 1990
- Migration Patterns, 1985-1990
- Full and Part-time Employment, 1990-1994
- Personal Income and Earnings by Industry, 1990 and 1994
- Transfer Payments, 1990 and 1994
- Regional Economic Profile, 1990 and 1994
- Farm Income and Expenses, 1990 and 1994

In addition, Basic Tables: Population and Housing Data, 1990 Census are available for:

- Missouri by school district (added January 1997)

- Missouri by zip code
- Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas metropolitan areas
- Illinois by zip codes that begin with the digits 62XXX (covers the Illinois part of the St. Louis metropolitan area)
- Kansas by zip codes that begin with the digits 66XXX (covers the Kansas part of the Kansas City metropolitan area)

Information by state for the U.S. is available for:

- Full and Part-time Employment, 1990-1994
- Personal Income and Earnings by Industry, 1990 and 1994
- Transfer Payments, 1990 and 1994
- Regional Economic Profile, 1990 and 1994
- Farm Income and Expenses, 1990 and 1994

The typical household?

The Census Bureau recently released data indicating significant changes in America's household and family composition in the past 25 years. Ken Bryson, who wrote the report, noted that the idea of a "typical" household is an illusion. Household is defined as an individual or a group of people who occupy a housing unit, whereas a family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, living together, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. *Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce*

1970

- Married couples with children made up 40 percent of households
- There were 3.14 people per household
- One out of every five households had five or more people
- People living alone made up one-sixth of the households
- 5.6 million families were maintained by women with no husband present
- 1.2 million families were maintained by men with no wife present
- Two out of three households were in metropolitan areas
- 44 percent of families had no children under 18 years old at home

1995

- Married couples with children make up 25 percent of households
- There are 2.65 people per household
- One out of every 10 households have five or more people
- People living alone make up one-fourth of the households
- 12.2 million families are maintained by women with no husband present
- 3.2 million families are maintained by men with no wife present
- Four out of five households are in metropolitan areas
- 51 percent of the families have no children under 18 years old at home

2000 count preparations inside and outside the Beltway

Ryan Burson, Census 2000 Liaison for Missouri

While the Census Bureau prepares for its full dress rehearsal of census operations next year, key decisions about the design and scope of the nation's largest peacetime effort remain unresolved. In the coming months, the Congress and the Census Bureau will need to settle contentious issues about what data will be collected and how it will be collected. Equally important will be the decisions made by local officials regarding the critical roles they will play in Census 2000.

Inside the Beltway

The amount of funding the Congress provides next year will largely determine what kind of census is taken in three years. In recent decades, the Congress appropriated most of what the Census Bureau requested for decennial censuses. Funding levels fell in the decades' early years as data dissemination wound down, but rose in the decades' middle years as preparations geared up for census taking at the end of the decade. Not so in fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Congress funded the 2000 census at \$84.1 million in Fiscal Year 1997—\$20 million less than the Census Bureau requested. In Fiscal Year 1996, the bureau got \$10 million less than requested. President Clinton's FY 1998 budget contains a significant increase in requested funds as the "ramp up" for 2000 begins. Census officials will be challenged to convince balky representatives how the money will be used and what effect cuts will have. Low confidence on Capitol Hill stems back to the controversy over the 1990 undercount.

The decennial census always misses people. But until 1990, the national undercount had been declining. For example, the 1940 Census missed about 5.4 percent of the population. The undercount was estimated at 1.2 percent in 1980. In 1990, the undercount rose to 1.6 percent. (It was 0.6 percent for the State of Missouri.) More importantly, the undercount differential also rose in 1990 for minority populations, spawning numerous suits by cities and redistricting interests that sought an upward adjustment of census counts for these populations. Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher ultimately decided not to adjust the 1990 census, and the decision was recently upheld by the Supreme Court. But these decisions did not assuage the bureau's detractors.

Matters were not improved in the budget-balancing climate of the 104th Congress. It has gotten progressively more expensive to take the decennial census. The 1990 census cost \$2.6 billion, double that of 1970. Further, the General Accounting Office estimated that it would cost about \$5 billion to conduct the 2000 census in the same way that the 1990 census was conducted.

Last February, the Census Bureau unveiled a 2000 census plan that would save money and avoid an undercount. Its \$4 billion price tag for the 10-year census cycle was not well received. But the harshest criticism was leveled at the bureau's plan to enumerate, by mail-in form or personal visit, up to 90 percent of households in each county (later changed to each census tract), then to use sta-



tistical sampling methods to complete the count.

The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight issued a report entitled *Sampling and Statistical Adjustment in the Decennial Census: Fundamental Flaws*. The report, which is nonbinding, recommended that sampling not be used to complete the count or to adjust for over- and undercounted persons in the initial enumeration. The issue has not been settled and most certainly will be debated this session. Many in the Congress dissented from the Oversight Committee's recommendations. The U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities have pledged support to the use of sampling. The Census Bureau maintains that the 2000 count will cost more and be less accurate without statistical sampling methods.

Outside the Beltway

I encourage you to let your representatives know your opinions about these census issues. It is important for the Missouri State Census Data Center community — and our clients — to be heard. Other key decisions aside from funding and sampling loom ahead in Washington. The content of census questionnaire forms must be determined. The Office of Manage-

ment and Budget must set its policy on the categories federal agencies use on race and ethnicity, which will determine the wording of census questions on race and ethnicity. The Census Bureau will have to make many decisions about decennial operations, including field office locations, private sector partners for the paid advertising campaign, and putting in place the funded technologies it will use to take the census. The Census 2000 Initiative will update its "Key Congressional and Federal Agency Contacts" issue brief as soon as all critical House and Senate committee assignments are made. The MSCDC will provide requested copies of the brief when it is completed.

In the meantime, there are some things that we in the MSCDC — and especially our local officials — can do to have a direct impact on the quality of Census 2000. We can create a better address list to guide enumerators to all households and special places throughout the state. We can advise the Census Bureau on how best to tailor census promotional efforts to our state's needs.

An accurate census requires an accurate address list. The Census Bureau starts with housing units, assembles an address list for those housing units, then counts the people living at each address. New legislation passed by the Congress will help us to build the best address databases ever, because it permits sharing address lists with local governments. In the past, the bureau could only share aggregate housing unit counts for census blocks late in the census process. Now the law permits the bureau to share its address lists with local officials so that they can be corrected before the census begins. Last fall, the Census Bureau requested address lists from all of the nation's state and local governments. These lists will be reconciled with the bureau's list, then sent to local governments for checking before census day.

Other activities that go hand-in-hand with the address file updating program will be the census map improvement programs. State and local officials will be asked to review census maps of their areas and return corrections of feature names, locations, and political boundaries. Corrections and updates will be incorporated into the nation's digital map file — the TIGER system.

Participation in these partnerships with the bureau cannot help but improve the quality of the census information reported back to us in 2001. When I agreed to serve as our state liaison for Census 2000, it was with the intention of developing a partnership that would work to the mutual benefit of the federal government and all Missourians. I and my colleagues in the MSCDC will be working in the coming months to develop a strategy that will promote local partnerships with the Census Bureau. We plan to keep you informed about key issues throughout the census process. Please let us know where our resources can best be applied to assist your efforts.

On the Net

Here is a way to stay abreast of the latest information about intergovernmental activities, such as censuses, surveys, mapping projects, and new data. Access the Census Bureau's *Governmental Interactions Calendar* at <http://harvester.census.gov/cgi-win/calendar.exe>. This Web site is organized by program and by level of government. It is an essential planning and budgeting tool for local governments because it gives a chronological account of all census activities and partnership opportunities leading up to Census 2000. Those without Internet access may get the Interactions Calendar on paper by contacting my office at 573-751-9325 or another MSCDC lead agency.

Calendar

March 17-18

Spring State Data Center western regional meeting, San Diego

March 24-25

Spring State Data Center eastern regional meeting, Washington, DC

March 26

Federal and State Cooperative Program for Population Projections (FSCPP) meeting, Washington, DC

March 27-29

Population Association of America (PAA) meeting, Washington, DC

May 1

MSCDC training committee meeting, Jefferson City

Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Liaison Office at 800-416-0199 for additional information about the regional state data center, FSCPP, or PAA meetings.



**266,499,365
Americans**
brought in the

new year, according to Census Bureau figures for January 1, 1997. During the past year, it is estimated that the nation's population increased by 2.3 million people (0.9 percent). Net migration from overseas accounted for one-third of the growth.

America's population is projected to grow by an additional two to four million persons during 1997. The 1996 population estimate represents a 7.1 percent increase over the April 1, 1990 census total.

Useful Bookmarks on the Web

Missouri State Census Data Center
<http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

Missouri census information, Missouri Statistical Profiling System, the Social and Economic Library, Economic Report series, and a listing of MSCDC data holdings.

U.S. Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov>

Vast database of county, state, and national demographic information. "Subjects A-Z" include categories such as CD-ROM software extracts, County Business Patterns, genealogy links, income and poverty estimates, mapping resources, population, and women-owned businesses.

Bureau of Economic Analysis
<http://www.bea.doc.gov>

State personal income data, national income and product accounts, U.S. direct investment abroad and *Survey of Current Business* articles.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
<http://stats.bls.gov/blshome.html>

Provides data on civilian labor force, unemployment, productivity, and other data related to the labor market. Also offers regional statistics for number of urban wage earners, urban consumers, and non-farm employment.

Missouri Women's Council
<http://www.ecodev.state.mo.us/wcouncil/>

Includes statistics about women and employment in Missouri and the U.S., women-owned businesses, and other information resources. Also includes the Women's Council newsletter.

Census facts regarding women

The 1995 annual real median earnings of women working full time was \$22,497, while for men it was \$31,496. The 71 percent ratio of female-to-male earnings remained unchanged from 1994.

In 1995, 82 percent of women age 25 and over had earned at least a high school diploma; 46 percent had completed some college work or held degrees; 20 percent had earned at least a bachelor's degree. Women accounted for 55 percent of all college students in 1994, and 65 percent of all college students age 35 and older.

The number of women-owned businesses in the United States reached 6.4 million in 1992, representing one third of all domestic firms and 40 percent of all retail and service firms. Businesses owned by women in 1992 generated \$1.6 trillion in revenue and employed 13.2 million workers; however, 39 percent of all women-owned firms had gross receipts under \$10,000, while only one percent had receipts of \$1 million or more.

Among employed civilians, the proportion of lawyers who are women climbed from 15 percent in 1983 to 26 percent in 1995. Over the same period, the percentage of female physicians rose from 16 percent to 24 percent; the percentage of female economists rose from 38 percent to 50 percent.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



New state population estimates released

Newly released state population estimates from the Census Bureau for July 1, 1996, indicate continued growth in the United States.

Overall, the nation's population is estimated to have increased from 262.9 million on July 1, 1995 to 265.3 million on July 1, 1996, a growth rate of 0.9 percent. Both natural growth (1,549,000) and net international migration (856,000) contributed to the increase.

The new estimates indicate that Missouri grew from a population of 5,319,000 on July 1, 1995 to 5,359,000

on July 1, 1996. Nevada was once again the fastest growing state, recording 4.5 percent growth, followed by Arizona (2.9 percent) and Utah (2.2 percent). As has been true throughout the decade, the West and South continue to be the nation's fastest growing regions of the United States.

State population estimates and demographic components of change data are available on the Internet at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html>. (See state rankings next page.)

New population estimates — state rankings

State rankings — population, change, births, deaths, and migration. (Population in thousands — population estimates incorporate revisions of estimates from previous years and the results of special censuses and test censuses conducted by the Census Bureau.) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

July 1, 1995 to July 1, 1996 — Population change

	1996 population estimate	Natural change Rank	Numerical(1)	Rank	Percent	Rank	Rate(2)
United States	265,284	(X)	2,394	(X)	0.9	(X)	-0.6
Alabama	4,273	23	27	24	0.6	32	-0.4
Alaska	607	48	4	41	0.7	25.0	-1.3
Arizona	4,428	21	123	5	2.9	2	-0.9
Arkansas	2,510	33	25	27	1.0	17	-0.3
California	31,878	1	313	2	1.0	18	-1.0
Colorado	3,823	25	75	8	2.0	5	-0.8
Connecticut	3,274	28	3	43	0.1	46	-0.5
Delaware	725	46	8	38	1.1	15	-0.5
District of Columbia	543	50	11	51	2.0	51	-0.3
Florida	14,400	4	216	3	1.5	11	-0.2
Georgia	7,353	10	145	4	2.0	4	-0.7
Hawaii	1,184	41	5	40	0.4	38	-1.0
Idaho	1,189	40	23	29	2.0	6	-0.8
Illinois	11,847	6	56	13	0.5	35	-0.6
Indiana	5,841	14	44	15	0.8	24	-0.5
Iowa	2,852	30	9	36	0.3	44	-0.3
Kansas	2,572	32	9	37	0.3	42	-0.5
Kentucky	3,884	24	27	25	0.7	29	-0.4
Louisiana	4,351	22	13	34	0.3	45	-0.6
Maine	1,243	39	5	39	0.4	39	-0.2
Maryland	5,072	19	33	22	0.6	31	-0.6
Massachusetts	6,092	13	21	30	0.4	40	-0.3
Michigan	9,594	8	56	12	0.6	33	-0.5
Minnesota	4,658	20	43	16	0.9	19	-0.5
Mississippi	2,716	31	20	31	0.7	27	-0.5
Missouri	5,359	16	39	18	0.7	26	-0.3
Montana	879	44	9	35	1.0	16	-0.4
Nebraska	1,652	37	13	33	0.8	23	-0.5
Nevada	1,603	38	70	10	4.5	1	-0.8
New Hampshire	1,162	42	14	32	1.2	14	-0.5
New Jersey	7,988	9	38	20	0.5	34	-0.5
New Mexico	1,713	36	24	28	1.4	12	-0.8
New York	18,185	3	6	50	0.0	48	-0.5
North Carolina	7,323	11	121	6	1.7	9	-0.5
North Dakota	644	47	2	46	0.3	43	-0.4
Ohio	11,173	7	39	19	0.3	41	-0.4
Oklahoma	3,301	27	26	26	0.8	22	-0.4
Oregon	3,204	29	55	14	1.7	7	-0.5
Pennsylvania	12,056	5	4	49		49	-0.2
Rhode Island	990	43	1	48	0.1	50	-0.3
South Carolina	3,699	26	32	23	0.9	21	-0.5
South Dakota	732	45	3	44	0.4	37	-0.5
Tennessee	5,320	17	73	9	1.4	13	-0.4
Texas	19,128	2	327	1	1.7	8	-1.0
Utah	2,000	34	42	17	2.2	3	-1.5
Vermont	589	49	4	42	0.7	30	-0.3
Virginia	6,675	12	60	11	0.9	20	-0.6
Washington	5,533	15	85	7	1.6	10	-0.7
West Virginia	1,826	35		47			
Wisconsin	5,160	18	38	21	0.7	28	-0.4
Wyoming	481	51	2	45	0.5	36	-0.5

Missouri's growing elderly population

No age group in Missouri has grown more consistently in recent decades than persons age 65 and over. Between 1960 and 1990, the elderly population in Missouri grew by 42 percent to 716,000 persons. This age group is projected to grow by an additional 42 percent by the year 2020, at which time projections indicate that more than one million elderly Missourians will account for 18 percent of the population.

The age 85 and over category has grown and is expected to grow even more rapidly. This group, which has more than doubled in size since

1960, numbered 80,000 in 1990. Projections indicate that by 2020 this oldest category of the elderly will number 129,000 and make up more than two percent of the total state population.

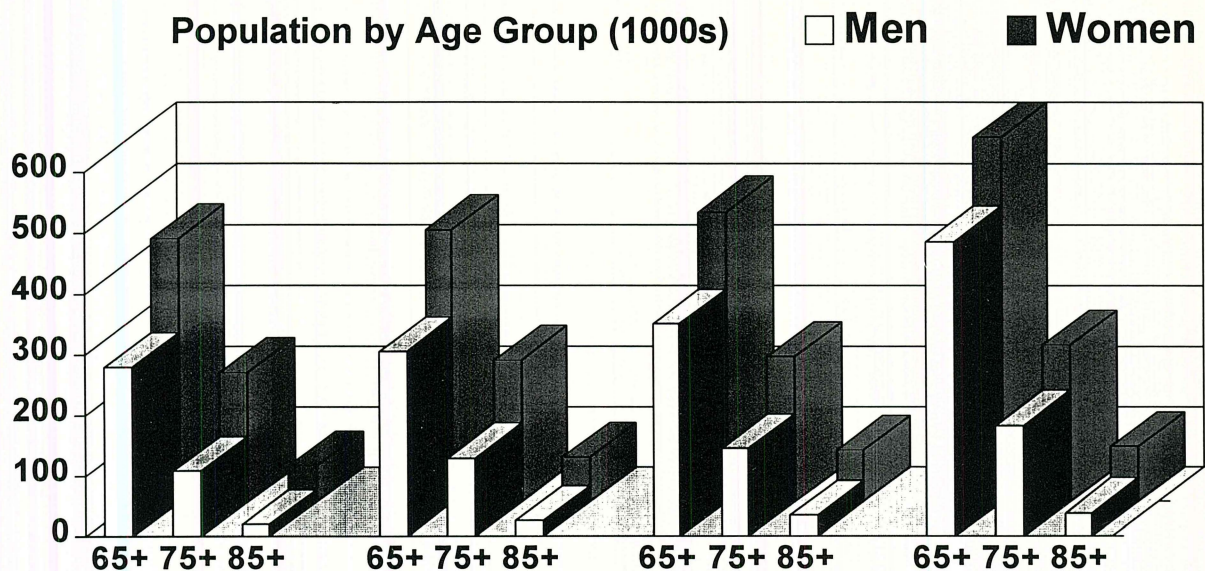
Life expectancy at birth has increased from 53 years in 1910 to 75 years in 1990. Continued improvements in maternal health care, more effective treatment of heart disease, and a variety of other improvements in health care should cause overall longevity to rise even higher. If moderate assumptions about mortality hold, women will continue to outlive

men by several years; however, the gap may narrow. In 1990, life expectancies at birth in Missouri were 72 years for males and 79 years for females. Life expectancies in 2020 are projected to be 76 years for men and 82 years for women.

For additional information about Missouri population estimates and projections, visit the Missouri Office of Administration's World Wide Web site at: <http://www.state.mo.us/ao/bp/plngrsrc.htm>.

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning

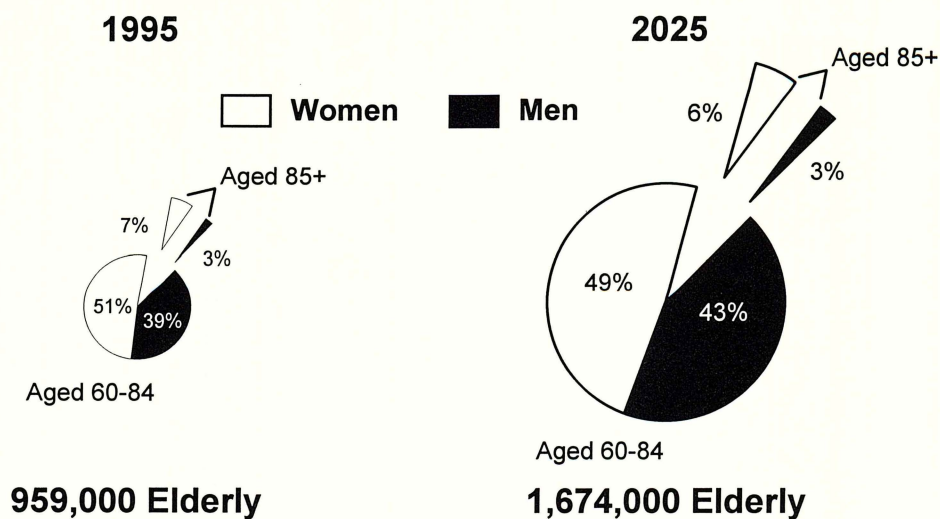
Is old age a woman's world? — Missouri's Elderly Population: 1990 to 2020



Population in 1000s

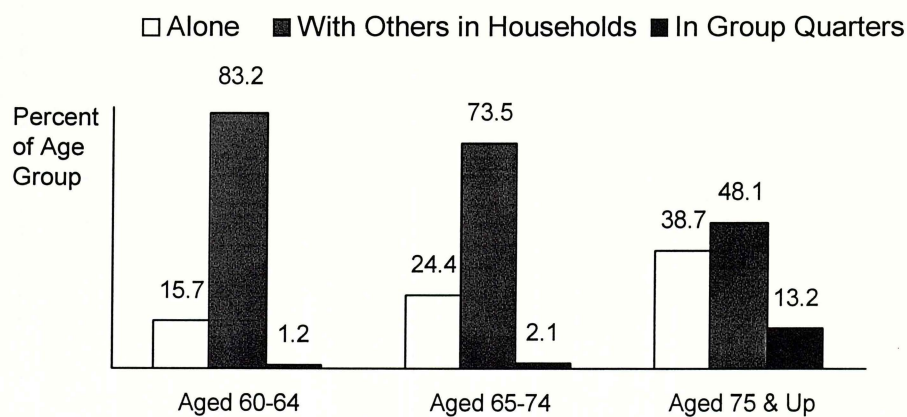
	1990			2000			2010			2020		
	65+	75+	85+	65+	75+	85+	65+	75+	85+	65+	75+	85+
Men	281	109	21	307	130	27	352	147	34	488	185	39
Women	435	213	59	448	234	74	478	240	85	600	260	90

Size and Growth of Missouri's Elderly Population: 1995 to 2025



Persons (In Thousands)	1995	2025	Percent Change
Total Population	5,324	6,250	17.4
Total Aged 60 & Up	959	1,674	74.5
Female Aged 60 & Up	559	907	62.3
Black Aged 60 & Up	70	140	99.8
Hispanic Aged 60 & Up	7	26	296.9
Other Minority Aged 60 & Up	6	22	266.6

Living Arrangements of the Elderly in 1990



Persons (In Thousands)	Aged 60-64	Aged 65-74	Aged 75 & Up	All Elderly
Living				
Alone	36	96	125	258
With Spouse	164	248	112	525
With Other Relative	20	34	38	92
In Other Households	5	8	5	19
In Group Quarters	3	8	43	54
Total	229	394	323	947

Missouri Census Update



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More obstacles for children living with single parent who's never been married

Children living with two parents are likely to grow up in circumstances far different from children living with a single parent. Children living with two parents are likely to be in a home with an educated, employed parent, with an income well above the poverty level. They are likely to live in an owner-occupied housing unit.

Children in single-parent homes are less likely to live in such circumstances. Almost 60 percent of children living with just their mother are in poverty or near poverty. Nonetheless, children living with a divorced single parent (especially with their father) often face better circumstances than do those living with a parent who has never married.

For example, children living with a divorced single parent are more likely to be living with a parent who has a high school education than are those

with never-married single parents.

Housing also may differ. Most children in single parent homes live in rental units. Of the 19 million children under age 18 in single-parent homes, 12 million (64 percent) live in rentals.

When a child in a single-parent home does live in an owner-occupied unit, the chances are greater that the parent (particularly if it's the father) is divorced rather than never married. Over half of the 6.8 million children living with single parents in owner-occupied units are with a divorced parent. Only 21 percent are with a never-married parent.

Finally, children living with a divorced single parent are less likely to be poor. About 45 percent of children living with a divorced mother live in or near poverty; for children with never-married mothers, the figure is 69 percent.

Children in single-parent homes living with their father (especially if he is divorced) are much more likely to live in a home with a higher median income than those living with their mother (regardless of her marital status).

Learn more about the circumstances of America's children in *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1995 (Update)*, Series P20-491. You can obtain the source of these statistics in a set of printed tables (PPL-52) for \$28.50 from the Census Bureau's Population Division (301-457-2422) or in .pdf format via the Internet at www.census.gov/prod/www/titles.html#popspec.

Note that the PPL-52 contains 10 historical tables in appendices *not* found in the .pdf version cited above. These tables (and two others) are located at www.census.gov/population/www.scodemo/ms-la.html.